GREAT SERPENT MOUND

PREHISTORIC MONUMENT OWNED BY OHIO ONCE MORE.

Beeded to State Archaeological So ciety by Harvard College-A Picturesque Memorial.

PEEBLES, O., t. 27 .- By a recent vote of the Harvard Corporation the treasurer of Harvard College has been authorized to deed to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society the Serpent Mound Park, which for the last fourteen years has been in the custody of the Peabody in Cambridge, thus restoring to Ohio the ownership of the most remarkable and famous of the thousands of monuments of the ancient mound builders

which exist within her borders. The great serpent mound lies in the township of Bratton, overlooking Brush creek, about seven miles from Peebles, the nearest railway station. It had been noted not until 1846 that it was measured and described by Squier and Davis, who published a report with drawings from surveys in the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." The two explorers had found the site of the mound covered by a forest. Thirteen or fourteen years after their visit a tornado swept directly along Serpent hill, practically sweeping the forest clear. This led to reclaiming the lapsed again to a state of nature and was overgrown with sumach and briers.

PROFESSOR PUTNAM'S VISIT. In that year Professor Frederick W. Put-Peabody professor of archaeology and ethnology at Harvard, visited the spot in traordinary character and grandeur of the great serpent was apparent to visitors.

It has been reckoned that no less than 13,000 mounds and earth works, built either by the Indians or by the so-called "prehistoric" inhabitants of the Mississippi valley, are included in the State of Ohlo alone. But the advance of cultivation, the cupidity of seekers after the buried treastres which are popularly supposed to be hidden under many of these works, and cases pure vandalism, have put many, including, of course, some of the most important, in jeopardy. An example of this last kind of destruction is to be found at Marietta, where two great embankments, famous among students of American archaeology, have been partly destroyed-one having been built upon and in part leveled, and the other made into The destruction of the Marietta works seems all the more to be regretted on account of the contrast which it offers to the enlightened wisdom of the pioneers, who, acting under the direction of the famous Rufus Putnam, had utilized the two embankments to form an avenue which they named, in the classical fashion of the day, the Via Sacra.

PRESERVATION OF THE SERPENT. On his return East, accordingly, Professor Putnam immediately took opportunity to urge the importance of preserving the great serpent. Visiting Adams county again in 1885 he found that its destruction was inevitable unless immediate measures were taken for its preservation. He was able to secure a contract owner that it should remain intact for a year, and a price for the absolute purchase of the land was agreed upon. Going back to Boston he enlisted the aid of Miss Alice C. Fletcher, well known for her notable contributions to the knowledge of Indian life. Miss Fletcher, meeting in Newport a few Boston ladies, appealed to them for support with so much effect that in the winter of 1886 a private circular was issued, with the indorsement of the late Francis Parkman, the historian of the West, calling for subscriptions. As a result, a sufficient sum, amounting to about \$6,000, was secured to buy such land as seemed to be required for the purpose in view, and to take steps for the preservation of the serpent, with provision for making thorough excavations in the immediate neighborhood. In the end some seventyfive acres of land along the pike leading from Peebles to Hillsborough were purchased, and the whole, under the name of the Serpent Mound Park, was transferred to the keeping of the Peabody Museum in

This movement not only saved the great serpent itself, but was the cause of stimulating increased interest in the preservation of the archaeological remains of Ohio in general. The General Assembly, at the suggestion of Professor M. C. Reed, of Hudson, passed a law in 1888 exempting from taxation lands in the State "on which are situated any prehistoric earthworks, and which may have been or may hereafter be purchased by any person. association or company, for the purpose of preservation of said earthworks, and are not held for profit, but are or shall be dedicated to public uses as prehistoric parks."

THE SERPENT MOUND PARK. Professor Putnam immediately began work to put the mound and the new park containing it in a suitable condition as a public pleasure ground. The convolutions | Though Prospering They Seem Dull of the serpent were outlined by gravel paths, so that they might be followed from end to end without injury to the monument itself. In the southwest corner of the park a pleasant picnic ground was arranged, with a spring of water protected by a substantial stone springhouse. A well-built road leads diagonally across the park, and the whole was put under the care of a competent keeper. The present transfer to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society is in accordance, of course, with the principle that wherever possible historical sites are more appropriately cared for by a local society. When the Peabody Museum took over the property there was no such society available. It came forward in an emergency, in the interest of archaeological science in this country. Its work having been done, it retires in favor of the local society, which is now ready to take up the task where it is laid down. The society, indeed, has for several years had the actual care of the park, and the present legal transfer is simply in corroboration of the custodian-

Professor Putnam's explorations in the vicinity of the Serpent Mound resulted in an extraordinary number of finds, going back from the latest Indian inhabitants to a very remote past. A most interesting account of his work in this direction may be found in an article which he contributed to the Century Magazine some years ago, as in the reports of the Peabody The site of the Serpent well agrees in its striking picturesqueness with the remantic ideas of the American Indian

A PICTURESQUE SITE.

early rovel and tale of exploration and adventure in the great West. Adams county is one of the most beautiful in the State. It reminds the visitor more of New England in its irregularities of hill and dale than of the more level and sweeping country west of it. Serpent hill, as one looks up toward it from the cultivated meadows on the hither side of Brush creek, rises steep and woody to a height of nearly a hundred feet. It is crescent-shaped, following the bend of the river below it, and by a sheer cliff of bare rock which slopes to a point like the nose of some monstrous animal. On the back of this rocky spur is the serpent itself, opening its huge jaws as if to swallow the great hollow oval or egg before it. The body winds in broad, graceful curves down to the coiled tail at the end. There have been few observers who have not been impressed with the remarkable grandeur of the mound and the rude but strong art which stretched it along the level of this striking promontory to be a monument of prehistoric man on this continent, as may now be hoped, for all ages to come. The State of Ohio may well be proud that it possesses it and grateful to the disinterested efforts of the scientists

who were the means of preserving it. THE LONGEST SNAKE IN AMERICA It seems to be generally agreed by archaeologists that the mound was erected for ceremonial and symbolic purposes, and was not connected with the idea of sepulture. In the center of the been broken up some sixty years ago, in oval is 160 feet long by eighty feet wide, and about four feet high. From the end distance of 496 feet in an air-line, but 1,348 feet if measured from the end the oval to the neck of the serpent and body. From the tip of the upper jaw to the end of the tail the serpent itself of the best known of measures 1.254 feet. The average width the ancient monuments for which this part | of the body is about twenty feet, and of the State is famous throughout the its height along the head and body from world. He was able to make arrangements four to five feet. From the beginning with Mr. Lovett, the owner of the land, of the tail it gradually decreases in width and height until it terminates in a ban feet wide. Professor Putnam's excavations have disclosed the fact that the serpent was erected with great care. Where the slope of the ground indicated possible insecurity in the outlines, the work was strengthened with stones,

> with clay mixed with ashes. The Peabody Museum in Cambridge re tains a memorial of its now terminated connection with this great monument of the past in the shape of a very beautifully executed model of the park which it formerly owned, done by Ward's natural science establishment in Rochester, N. Y. under the supervision of Professor Putnam. from surveys by Mr. C. Cowen. It measures six feet high by four feet eight inches The contour of the land is shown most in terestingly in green, with its forests and cliffs and cultivated land and Brush creek flowing through the whole. A duplicate of this model has also been procured for the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago.

WORSE THAN BOXERS.

An American Custom Which Causes Much Misery.

Writing in the November Pearson's, W L. Alden declares that of course the Chinese custom of crushing the feet of girls is a cruel and stupid one, but when we girls to play the plano, there does not seem to be very much to choose between ourselves and the Chinese. It hurts the Chinese girls to compress their feet, and makes permanent cripples of them, but when this has been said there remains nothing more to be urged against the custom. The girls alone suffer, and the community in which they live is none the worse for the fact that the girls can hardly walk. Whereas we not only treat our girls cruelly when we compel them to spend hours every day in practicing scales and exercises, but we inflict the most frightful cruelty on our friends and neighbors. Every girl hates to "practice," and only does it because she is forced to do so by her cruel and unnatural parents. She might be playing tennis, or riding her bi-cycle, or indulging in some other healthy and athletic amusement; but her inexorable parents compel her to sit down on a stoo without a back, designed in order to inflict pain in her dorsal muscles, while she wearies the muscles of her arms and fingers by pounding at the keyboard.

The torture suffered by the girl at her plane is, however, as nothing compared with the torture which she inflicts upon all who hear her. Possibly one girl in a hundred thousand plays the plano well enough to give occasional pleasure to persons so constituted that they are able to enjoy piano music. The remaining 99,999 girls only succeed in making life a burden to those who live within range of their planos. The man who lives in what is called a quiet street may count upon being within hearing of at least thirteen pianos, at which an aggregate number of twenty-one girls will practice two hours each every

Sometimes things are even worse than this, for I once lived in an apartment house with a piano on the floor below me and another on the floor above, and those two planes were played upon during at least sixty hours every day. Don't flaunt mathematics at me and tell me this was impossible. I know what I suffered, and were it not that I habitually practice strict accuracy in my statements I should say heard those pianos for about an entire week every day. My sufferings were probably not greater than those of most men in thi piano-ridden country, and I am prepared to back the average girl with a piano against the most expert torturer in the empire of China. Before we call the Chinese cruel and barbarous because they crush their girls' feet let us cease to compel our girls to learn the piano.

SIBERIAN CITIES.

and Depressing.

Anna N. Benjamin, in Ainslee's Magazine

Perhaps the most curious feature of all Siberian cities and villages is the quiet of them. The American finds it depressing. The places seem half dead, yet they are alive and thriving. Our conception of prosperity in new cities is so associated with the clang of the trolley, the smoke of the factory, the weird writhings of the steam siren, and the bustle of the population that it is hard for us to realize that prosperity may exist in a place of dead calm. Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Blagovestchensk and Irkutsk all present the same features. Blagovestchensk, in the heart of Eastern Siberia, on the junction of the Zeya river with the Amur, is, perhaps, the most interesting city. On the central square of the city, where the market is, face two large department stores, which for size, beauty of architecture and variety of stock would do credit to any American city. The bank buildings, the museum, and other business and government houses, are of brick or stone. Good schools have been established, so that it is possible for a bo here, as well as in all Siberian cities, to receive a thorough education. In Vladivostok a training school for Eastern diple mats turns out graduates accomplished i

The Debtor. He praised me lavishly! He came Day after day and told me how The world would learn my worth in time And raise me to a height sublime,

Oriental languages to begin their career as

interpreters or secretaries of legations.

Though careless of me now. Me step on air he came one day—
Ah, there was something I could do—
A favor that would help him through—
And, angry, went away!

'Twas only flattery,' I know—
I was the victim of his guile;
He spoke but empty words, and yet
He made me glad awhile!
Am I not somewhat in his dybt?

-8. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald

RELATIONS OF NATIONS

THE FEELING BETWEEN EUROPEAN NATIONS A CENTURY AGO.

Creation of the Italian and Greek States-The Influence of Commerce -The Policy of Bismarck.

One of the most interesting questions which is suggested by the approaching close of this century is a comparison of the relations toward one another of the great European nations now with the relations which existed when the last century came to its end. Such a comparison helps one to realize the nature of the changes which have passed, not only upon Europe as a whole, but also upon the character of national life and national self-consciousness in each of the nations. When this century began national feeling had in each nation far less to do with the policy of the state than it has now. Policy, especially foreign policy, was practically left to the ruler; and the ruler, though he might sometimes be influenced by popular sentiment or might defer to it, was mostly guided by his own dynastic interests. It was only in England that any government we should now call a free government existed. Even in England the King had a good deal of power, and the borough-holding oligarchy a good deal more. Still, in England there was a distinct national feeling, and it was hostile to the French. France. under the republic and Napoleon, returned this hatred. The mutual dislike of Frenchmen and Germans was much less strong. So, too, was that of Frenchmen and Spanlards, though both sentiments did exist as the natural fruit of former wars. Elsewhere there were hardly any national animosities. Italy did not exist as a political community, and the Italians had so little sense of unity as a people that they could have but little common aversion to an other people. In Germany most of the princes groveled before Napoleon, and were glad to profit by his favor.

feeling of nationality grew apace. It was awakened by the examples of France and by the conquering career of Napoleon, who trampled upon the other nations till they turned and overthrew him. The new passion for German national union dates from the great rising against the French in 1813. France evoked the spirit which was des tined ultimately to weld Germany together for the tremendous struggle of 1870. So was arst the French and then the Austrian occupation of Italy that gave birth to the movement, which, in Italy, was at the same time and in the same minds a struggle for political freedom and a struggle for political unification. The foreigner was the hindrance of both, so the Italians grew themselves together into one for the expulsion of the foreign tyrants. The sense of an even more crul oppression made the Greeks into a nation out of a mixed race of Hellenes, Albanians and Slavs. Russia was still far back in darkness, and, al though the branches of the Russian race were united by devotion to the Czar and the orthodox faith, the feeling of nationality in the modern meaning of the term did not develop itself in her till our own time. Meanwhile, the example of Italy and Germany had been telling on th smaller peoples. It has worked in Roumania, in Servia, in Bulgaria, among the Germans of Schleswig-Holstein, in the Austrian empire, even in Iceland, not to speak of Ireland, where it had, of course long existed, though it grew much faster

FEELING OF NATIONALITY.

in the second quarter of the century under Daniel O'Connell and the repeal agita-PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY. The principle of nationality, defeated after a severe struggle in 1849, triumphed in Italy in 1859-70, and in Germany in 1866-71. and since then has prevailed in the smaller countries of southeastern Europe which have been freed from Turkish rule. National sentiment is now powerful all over Europe, and powerfully affects the policy of all the great states. It used to be be lieved that its victory would usher in period of peace and of freedom, because when each nationality had reached its natural territorial limits a dangerous source of quarrels between states would have been removed. Stability having been attained, good feeling would follow. So, too. Cobden and thinkers of his school expected that free trade, whose general acceptance they deemed certain, would also make strongly for peace, because each nation perceiving the benefits of unrestricted commercial intercourse, would feel that peace would promote its material interests. So further, every one expected that as people became better acquainted, more free and more enlightened, they would renounce war, "the old game of monarchs," seeing how much happier and more prosperous they would be under a system of pacific industrialism. But new forces came into play. National sentiment, in rendering each nation more proud of itself, made it more jealous of its neighbors, more eager to strengthen itself at their expense That sort of ambition had formerly animated monarchs, now spread through the body of the people. Free trade did not extend its dominion from England over continental Europe. On the contrary, the producers and manufacturers of the continent conceived their interests to lie in imposing protechnic tariffs. Commerce be tween different countries did indeed increase vastly, and goes on increasing as population grows, and as scientific discovery stimulates industrial production. But so also does the competition increase between the manufacturers and exporters in different countries; and this competition has led not only to much ill feeling betweer the competing countries, but also to a race for the acquisition of new territories outside Europe, which are to be turned into markets for the exports of the states that can appropriate them.

INFLUENCE OF COMMERCE. As commerce has in some instances embittered the relations of nations, so even popular government has disclosed new methods by which they may be embittered for the selfish ends of ministers or politicians. A government which finds itself in domestic difficulties owing to the resistance of a party in its own country may be tempted to plunge into a foreign war in orshortcomings or rally the nation to its support. Louis Napoleon played this desperate game to his own undoing in 1870. Even Bismarck did not scruple to use foreign policy as a counter in the game of foreign politics; and in other countries less dominated by the government than Germany was under Bismarck the same expedient has been resorted to.

Each people knows far more about other peoples than it did one hundred years ago. Each has far better means of following the political life of the others. This we owe partly to facilities of communication partly to the newspapers and the habit of reading, which has increased their circulation and which they in turn have stimulated. But the newspapers have been by no means an unmixed blessing. It would

be nearer the truth to say that they have come a fertile source of international misunderstandings and dislikes. It is easier to attack another country than to praise it-and it makes better copy, just as personal gossip is in private conversation more frequently malicious than kindly. That the press of France, Germany and England has done much to embitter the relations of these three great countries is a complaint frequently heard from European statesmen. Lord Salisbury has more than

once dwelt upon it. INFLUENCES FOR GOOD. Against these untoward influences there are to be set three influences which have worked for good during the last half cen tury. One is the aversion to war of the magnates of commerce and finance. Sometimes, of course, they expect to gain by strife or the prospect of it; but far more frequently they stand to lose. Their power, which is great and growing, is usually thrown into the scale of peace. The second wholesome tendency is that of the men of thought and learning and science, who most countries, and conspicuously France and Italy, feel so warm a sympahy with their fellow-students and fellow workers in other nations that they do what they can to promote good feeling and discountenance war. Lastly, there is the tendency to solitarity among the Socialists and so-called Laborists all over Europe. The leaders of the Social Democratic movement, desiring to overthrow what they ists, and desiring to unite the working eral thought is presented may help us to classes in every country for this purpose. see their nearest and most formidable anthe system of vast standing armies. Their whole weight is usually thrown into the scale of peace. Even in England, where than in France or Germany, the Socialist party has been almost unanimous in its protest against the South African war.

Coming back to our starting point of a comparison between the friendliness international relations in Europe now with the state of things in 1800, it must be ad mitted that there is much cause for dis appointment. In few departments of th life of the world has this century, so amazingly fertile in progress, been able to record so little progress. There is nothing that deserves to be called friendship between any two nations, for the effusive sentiments of France towards Russia are not very warmly reciprocated by the Russians. The legal and formal relations of states are better than they were in the last century, but there is probably as much jealousy and suspicion now as then. Yet, after all, things are better than they were in the days of Napoleon. The doctrines of statesmen and the practice of states still lag far behind the ideals which were deemed so near of attainment forbe more and more making their way, however slowly, among the masses of the JAMES BRYCE.

London, Eng.

Little Is Commonly Known.

KING MENELIK'S CAPITAL.

Herbert Vivian, in Pearson's Magazine. Menelik and his empire are often or men's lips, but how many people we meet would care to say offhand what is the name of his capital? Magdala we know, and Adua we know, because of recent wars but Addis Ababa enjoys the blessing of having no history. Some say the words mean "the new white rose," others trans-late it, "the new flower," but I prefer the

It is a unique capital in that it aros almost in a single night, and is destined to disappear as speedily. The fact is that Abyssinians are utterly reckless in the mat ter of forestry, and whenever a vast number of them live together, they soon us up all the fuel available for miles around Menelik's former capital, Entotto, two or three hours' climb from the New White Rose, was abandoned not long ago for that very reason, and nothing now remains there save two churches and a few brown ruins of the palace; ruins not a generation old-how strange that sounds! Already the New White Rose must bring her fuel from a greater distance at a greater expense and the King of Kings is looking out for

another capital Of course, the chief interest of Menelik's capital is Menelik himself, and I was fortunate in securing an audience of forty minutes the day before he was to start upon a royal progress through the King-

His palace is like a straggling village, an had to ride through courtyard after courtyard of mud huts before I reached the square which contains his banqueting hall, court of justice and hall of audience On the forefront of the court of justice is a large clock, which never goes-a fitting symbol of Abyssinian administration. The banqueting hall is used on the occasion of great festivals to entertain some 6,000 braves at a time, with huge joints of raw meat. All squat upon the ground and cut off portions close to their noses with their long curved swords.

Menelik is very much as pictures an books have led you to expect—a stout amiable man, with a very black face and short stubby beard. He is quite bald, so he wears a cloth tightly tied round his head, and over that a big felt wideawake. rule you. Circumstances and outward ments for the most part, and his feet are clad in unlaced tennis shoes. In his left ear is a turquoise stud, the badge of an elephant killer, and on his left hand is gold ring with a diamond set gipsy fashion Only royalty may wear gold in Abyssinia I found him seated cross-legged on an ordinary cane chair upon his verandah. He was very amiable and had plenty of small talk, eked out with smiles. He did not strike me as particularly intelligent until his interest was awakened by a reference to Leontieff, the Russian adventurer, whon he intrusted with the management of a re mote province. Then he was shrewd and alert in a moment, and I could see how well he would hold his own in diplomacy.

HOW BRYANT WAS MARRIED,

And How Touchingly He Revered His Wife's Memory.

In the yard next northward from William Cullen Bryant's first office stood an ample square chimneys, sloping roofs and clapboarded sides, which was the residence of Allan Henderson and the sojourn of his wife's sister, the lovely and amiable Fanny Fairchild, to whom the enamored poet lawyer addressed the lines, "Oh, Faires of the Rural Maids." In this house wooed and won her, here they united in that impressive vow and supplication of betrothal which was found among Bryant's treasured private papers after his death and here, in the southeast corner room of curred the event which he thus whimsic ally narrated in a letter to his mother We went in and took our seats the little elderly gentleman with th hooked nose prayed and we all stood up. When he had finished most of us sat down, The gentleman with the hooked nose then muttered certain cabalistic expressions which I was too frightened to remember but at the conclusion I was given to under stand that I was married to a young lady of the name of Frances Fairchild who perceived standing by my side." His son-in-law records that fifty-five years der to distract attention from its own afterwards, when the poet's wife had been dead for ten years, he revisited this place with his daughter and, after walking ove it silently, exclaimed, as his eyes filled with tears, "There is not a spire of grass her foot has not touched." A handsome dern inn now conceals the former si of the old dwelling, which is itself preserved at the back of the hotel. Here we may still see the apartment, now a sleepig room, in which Bryant was marrie and save that the old house lost its gree chimneys in its removal and that its roon have been refitted it is not materially changed since the poet frequented it, al most eighty years ago.

Not a Fair Deal. Chicago Times-Herald.

A poor widow down in Boston is reported to have saved her extra pennies for months in order to hear Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" because that was the regiment her hus band belonged to." The manager of the concert ought to be arrested for obtaining noney under false pretenses

KINSHIP TO THE DIVINE.

By Rev Alexander MacLaren, D. D. Pastor Oxford-Street Baptist Temple. Manchester. England.

'What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine and go after that which is lost, until he find it? "Either what woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle and sweep the house and seek diligently till she find it?

The younger son gathered all together and took his journey into a far country and ing. . . It was meet that we should make merry and be glad; for this thy brother was dead and is alive again, and was lost and is found.

"Likewise I say unto you there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."-Luke xv; 4, 8,

These three parables were meant to show to us, among other things, that a human instinct which prizes lost things because they are lost, has something corresponding to it in the divine nature. Looking at call the domination of soldiers and capital- the three-fold aspect in which the one gensome useful considerations.

First, look at the varying causes of loss. tagonists in international jealousies and in | The sheep was lost, the silver was lost, the son was lost. But in each case the reason for the loss was different. I think it is not unintentional nor unimportant this movement has been much less strong that in these three metaphors there are set forth three obviously distinct opera-

tive causes for man's departure from God. The grazing sheep when it strayed had no intention of going anywhere; it simply knew that grass was sweet and that just ahead of it was another tuft; so it nibbled itself away out of the path, out of the shepherd's care, out of the flock's comcanionship. It was lost because it was heedless.

Now that is a fair statement of facts in regard to thousands of men. They do not intend any harm, they have no purpose what we call animal lives. An animal has no foresight; it has only a rudimentary conscience, if it has that. Its inclinations are restrained by no sense of prudence or obligation. Many men live just so, without restraint upon appetite, without checking of inclination, without forea certain course of conduct may bring; so, all unwittingly, meaning no mischief, they wander farther and farther from ty years ago. But those ideals seem to the right road and find themselves at last in a waterless desert.

The touching picture of this first parable is a solemn prophecy of what certainly befalls every man who sets out upon his path without careful consideration of whither it leads; who lives for the present in any of its forms, and who lets himself be led by inclinations or appetites. The animal does so, and usually its instincts are its sufficient guide. But you and I are blessed with higher powers, which if we do not use we shall certainly land in the desert. If a man who is meant to guide himself by intelligence, reason, will, foresight, the beast, the faculties that serve the beast will not serve the man. And even the sheep is sometimes lost from the flock if

yields only to these. But how it speaks of the Lord's tender sympathy for the wanderers that He should put in the forefront of the parables this explanation of the condition of many, and should not at first charge it upon them as sin, but only as heedlessness and folly. There is much that in itself is wrong and undesirable, the criminality of which is diminished by the fact that it was heed lessly done, though the heedlessness itself is inexcusable in beings endowed with pow-

THE SECOND PARABLE. Now turn to the second parable. The coin was heavy, so it fell; it was round, so rolled; it was dead, so it lay. And there are people who are things rather than persons, so entirely have they given up their wills, and so absolutely do they let their course be determined by circumstances The coin did not lose itself, the law of gravitation lost it and it had no power of resistance. This also is an explanation of a great deal of human wandering. There to resist the pressure of circumstances and temptations than the piece of silver had. But for man to abnegate the right and power of resisting circumstances is to abdicate the sovereignty with which God has crowned him. All men are shaped by externals, but the shape which externals impose upon us is settled by ourselves. Here are two men, for instance, exposed to precisely the same conditions; one of them rields and is ruined, the other resists and is raised and strengthened.

There is the stone. You may build upo it or you may stumble over it; you take your choice. Here is the adverse circumstance. You may rule it or you may let i temptations are the fool's masters and the It all depends on the set of the sail and the firmness of the hand that grasps the tiller which way the wind shall carry the ship. The same breeze carries vessels on directly opposite courses and so the same circumstance may drive men in two contrary directions, sending the one further and further away from and drawing the other nearer and nearer to the

haven of their hearts. As we have to guard against the anima life of yielding to inclinations and inward impulse, of forgetting the future, and of taking no heed to our paths, so, unless we wish to ruin ourselves altogether, do have to fight against the mechanical life which, with a minimum of volition, lets the world do with us what it will. In the third parable, the foolish boy ha

no love for his father to keep him from emigrating. He wanted to be his own master and get away into a place where he thought he could sow his wild oats and no news of it ever reach the father's house He wanted to have the fingering of his Theodore F. Wolfe, in Lippincott's Maga- share of the money and to enjoy the sense of possession. So he went off on his unblessed road, traveling downward from "riotous living" to vice, degradation and

PARABLE AND PICTURE.

And that is no parable; that is a picture. The other two were parabolic representations; this is the thing itself. For careless ness of the bonds that knit a heart to God hardness of an unresponsive heart unmelted by benefits, indifference to the biessedness of living by a father's side and beneath his eye, the uprising of a desire of independence and the impatience of control, the exercise of self-will-all these are causes of loss that underlie the others of

which we have been speaking, and which

make for every one of us the essential

sinfulness of our sin. It is rebellion, and rebellion against a father's love. Now notice that, while the other two d partially explain the terrible fact that we go away from God, their explanation only partial, and this grimmer truth underlies them. Down below the ignorance and inadvertence, and error, and hered ity, and domination of externals, there lies the individual choice in each case. The man knows-however hard he try to deceive himself-that he need not have done that thing unless he had chosen to do You cannot get beyond or argue away that consciousness. It is not the following of inclination, like a silly sheep, not the rolling away in obedience to natural law, like the coin, but the rising up of a repellious will that desires a separation and

So, while I thankfully admit that my the darkness of human conduct may ightened by the representations of our two first parables, I cannot but feel that we have to leave to God the determination in each case of how far these have diminshed individual criminality; and that have to remember for ourselves that departure from God is not explicable ognize the fact that we en rather to be away from

Now, see the Tarying slimpers that we

The Prince Albert 10c Cigar



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Is the question of paramount importauce in politics to-day. In smokerdom, it's the question of the best cigar, but if you use the PRINCE ALBERT you've solved the question of paramountcy and find that the essential point of price has been given greatest consideration in perfecting a smoke that critical consumers can enjoy. Ten cents each at any stand.

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have here into God's claims upon us, and His heart of love for us. Ownership is the word that describes His relation to us in the first two parables; love is the word that describes it in the third. But sight except of the material good which the ownership melts into love because God does not reckon that He possesses men by natural right of creation or the like, unless they yield their hearts to Him and give themselves by their own glad self-surrender into His hands. Again, there is that most blessed and

heart-melting thought that God accounts himself to have lost something when man goes away from Him. And finany, if we have strayed away

from Him into green pastures which have ended in a wilderness, or if we have rolled away from Him in passive submission to circumstances, or if we have risen up in rebellion against Him and claimed our separate right of possession and misuse of the goods that fall to us-if we would only think that He considers that He has lost us, and prizes us because we are lost to Him, and wants to get back again-surely, surely it should draw us to himself. Think of the greatness of the love into which the ownership is merged, as measured by the infinite price which He has paid to bring us back. And let us all say with the "I will arise and go to my

THE PARIS CORN KITCHEN.

Attracted Attention.

S. Crawford, in October Forum.

Notwithstanding the large amount wheat raised here, European people need our maize preparations, so that the practical question is, how shall we proceed to create the demand and supply the market he same as we have done in rolled oats and in cotton, bales of which may be always seen piled high on the piers at European

following: First, through our consuls and American and European maize ought to be shown to the people; second, depots of sup-plies ought to be established where corn lours and corn foods could be obtained at the lowest prices compatible with a fair profit; third, the methods of cooking these maize dishes should be promulgated at the supply depots. Some of these things are now being done in a very creditable manner. The so-called corn kitchen at the exposition is truly a success. It serves corn dishes to from one hundred to five hundred persons a day, and the dishes are well prepared. It is an annex to the agricultural exhibit, and is under the direct supervi-sion of Mr. Charles Richards Dodge, the sion of Mr. Charles Richards Dodge, the United States director of this part of the fair. From personal knowledge I know hat the kitchen has created a large amount of inquiry among visitors. It would not be in good taste to disparage the grains of | such a very seother countries while competing for na-tional honors at this exposition. Hence the kitchen is not the place to point out the wide difference between bread made from is prepared. If ur corn and that made from Hungarian maize, but when it comes to actual business this, of course, is an entirely different ques-

Naturally this corn kitchen cannot supply the flours and meals and grits and hominies that an inquiring people demand. Hence, the functions of the kitchen are limited to presenting the dishes as prepared in the American homes and hotels. Hence, too, it falls short of the real necessities. A German may like the bread and cakes ever so well, but if he has no available place which to buy the meal and the flour little is accomplished. Our country has practically a monopoly in corn production. is the most valuable plant that grows. s rich in forage, rich in feed, rich in food. All animal life upon the farm, from poul-try up, grows and fattens on it—a fact which can be affirmed of no other grain. Millions of people in Europe would be lessed if they knew how to use the cheap corn foods of America and had easy access to them. No mind can take in the commercial possibilities of a market for this grain in Europe.

DIVORCE PUBLICITY.

Approval of the Ruling of Indianapolis Courts.

New York Mail and Express. They do some things better in other States than we do them here, and to profit by example we must look about and be willing to learn. In Indiana, for instance, the judges have decided that all divorce records shall be kept from the public. This action is based on moral grounds. We have great need of such restrictions here, where divorce proceedings are given to the pub-lic in full length, and where the nature of the law compels unsavory details. The class of people who read the flash papers are the class most easily affected by accounts of other people's perfidy or rash impatience, and it is safe to assert, as did the Indiana bench, that a close perusal of such cases prepares the way for others. A review, even a cursory one, of the newspapers of the country shows this to be a fact, that the reports of divorce cases are given space in the news columns accord-ing to the causes which the law considers ficient for the separation. If the laws of a State are easy ones for those seeking nulment of the marriage tie, and such a thing as incompatibility or desertion of either party is considered sufficient cause, then the public is not interested, and the papers make short shrift of the news, giv-

But where the cause happens to be of the extreme sort on which English laws are based, then every gossiper is on the qui vive to hear or see every word of the disheartening evidence, and the papers devote columns to the details. The injury to blic and to the individual is too great to be told. The frivolous, the suspicious, the evil-minded, all find sparks with which to fire the foolishness or the evil that is in them, and many act upon the hints given them. As for the principals in the affair, both the innocent and the guilty are dragged into a slough from which the sensitive may never hope to rise. It is the curse of our system that in such cases the

ng it a line or two, if it is mer

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching oints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustain-ing food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Kell, of 707 Ninth street, N. R., Vashington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few nonths ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumsism in its worst form. The

pain was so intense that I trated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very danger-ous. I was attended by one of the most able doc tors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me

to continue his prescrip ions and I would get well. After having it filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment and longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almo and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon there after had no use for them at all, S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing

and I am happy to be again restored to perfec the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and

pains have left me, my appetite has return

lead to ruinous habits. We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We

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